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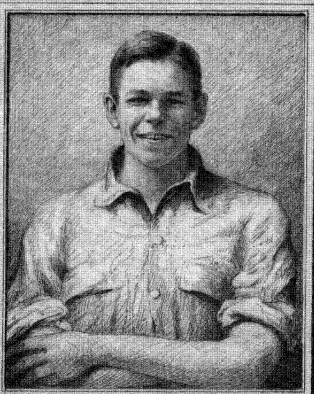
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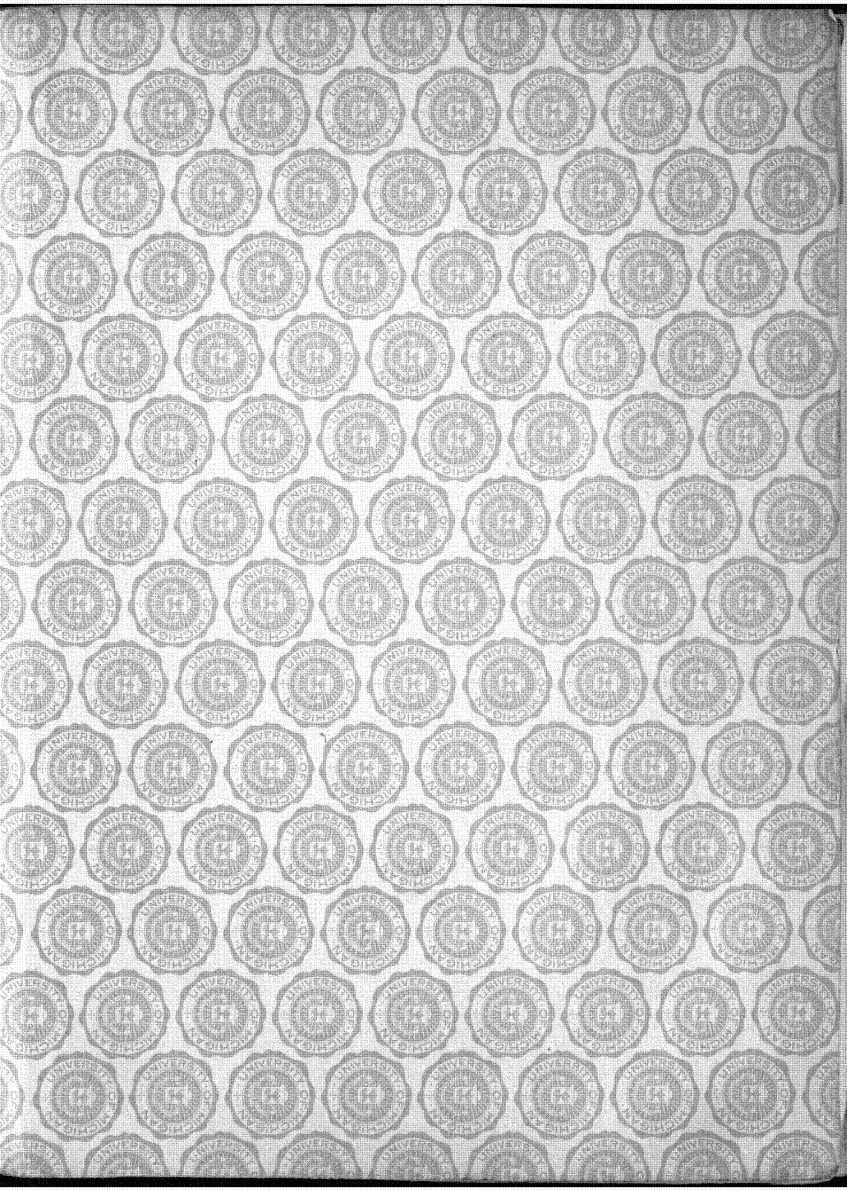
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In Memory of
STEPHEN SPAULDING
1907 - 1925
CLASS of 1927
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

1925-26



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St. Louis, Mo. 12-29-31
[TRANSLATION.]

MOVE!

EXCEL THE HIGHEST.

In support of the words of those associated in candidacy with me, I quote this little song: [Two verses of an ancient *mele* celebrating the prowess of warriors in battle is here given.]

The words of the song above quoted are applicable to the doings between F. Pahia and Keau, who are opposed to us two, Ed. K. Lilikalani and H. W. Lahilahi, we having been discarded from their ticket. After all four of us had sworn on the bible, our two names were cut off from the ticket of these two without their assigning any cause therefor; and so I now entreat everybody who takes our ticket, don't take the tickets bearing the names of those two, for we are separate from them.

In running for Representative I am not desirous of forwarding my own personal interests nor those of others who may be elected, but really for your good, O people! We have eyes to see, and we shall devote our entire thought and minds to the watchful care of the people's rights under the Constitution, and the management of our Government.

under the laws passed conjointly with the Nobles, for the good of the whole nation.

In the session of 1876 you chose me as one of the Representatives for Honolulu, and in that position I took up and supported measures that were for your good.

I trust that none of you will deny that you have been benefitted by my leadership on your behalf.

For the session of 1878 you again called upon me, but I was unable to comply with your wishes. At that session the Million Dollar Loan Bill which had been passed, was killed by the Representatives whom you chose, H. Waterhouse, Keau, Moanauli, jr., and Kalaukoa. These were the persons who bitterly opposed the Reciprocity Treaty and the Million Dollar Loan at that time. Then was killed one of the strongest measures for the benefit of the native Hawaiian, and a great loss was inflicted upon the whole race who were inclined to be industrious, from Hawaii to Kauai. Many are the branches

of profitable industry that offer to every one inclined to work; but the question is, from whence the needed capital? It cannot be had: If Bishop & Co. are applied to, the rate of interest is very high, and compounded every three months.

In the Loan Bill, passed in 1876, there was inserted a section providing for the letting out of a portion of this million of dollars. It was provided that the Government money could be borrowed by giving security, on the growing crops without mortgaging the land. This was a most excellent law, exempting the land, but pledging the crop only. I exerted myself strongly for this very desirable act, with a view to the advantage of the common people; but the thief and robber came in the night and destroyed this measure for the advancement of the prosperity of the masses. It was these foxes that killed the law and caused the failure of one of the best measures for the good of the people.

What punishment would be adequate for these persons so regardless of the people's interest, for it is a great crime to mismanage the interests, and the wealth of the country, the nation and the government.

One year only remains when the Reciprocity Treaty will cease to operate. Foreigners only have got rich, not Hawaiians. It is true that Hawaiians have been benefitted but they have not become wealthy. Why is this? For the reason that they have not obtained wherewith to exhibit and put forth their working qualities.

In the session of 1880, you again elected me and Hoapili and we worked hard for the passage of the Ten Million Loan, but it was greatly opposed by the foreigners and also by the ministers, and it was killed; but a bill was passed, a secret million loan bill, which blinded the eyes of all the members of the house; I and my colleague very strongly opposed this bill which was as follows:

During the session of 1878, an act was passed relating to railroads. What did the government grant for the railroad of Mahukona?—equivalent to \$2,500 per mile, for 100 miles, amounting to \$250,000; add interest, (5 per cent,)

\$12,500; total 262,500 for that 100 miles. Herein was a new increase of the Government debt. But who is the official on the part of the Government who attends to the running of the miles, the hollows and crooks of the gulches, whereby a hundred miles will be soon passed without reaching Hilo. There is 500 miles of divergence here and there, and behold, this debt and interest may thus amount to \$2,500,000, while neither Puna nor Kau are reached, 1000 miles traversed, sufficient for the million dollar debt which has been so much ridiculed before the public.

I am in favor of a loan by the Government if obtained openly and publicly, but not if incurred secretly and in a manner hidden from the people. It will therefore be well for the coming Legislature to regulate this matter. I am in favor of a railroad bill and grants of money. Some amendments are necessary to the railroad act, and they should not be done in a careless manner.

Now, am I wrong in demanding that the Government borrow ten millions, openly and publicly? In my little circulars issued at the time of election in 1880, entitled "Gathered Rays," I set forth my views as follows:

"My friends, the people of Honolulu District: Love to you! As I declared in my advertisements in the newspapers, that I was coming to town as a candidate to represent the district of Honolulu in the Assembly of 1880, so I have executed your call, leaving my business to mingle and meet with you at this time. Wonderfully pleasant is this request of yours, that I shall again stand forth before the assembly of skillful debaters that are to appear in the coming session, and new Ministers also who have been selected to sit in the house of debate of the past.

"I shall look about and see new faces among the Nobles, in the places of those who have passed away and with whom I sat in the session of 1876; but you will understand that in that session I was alone in advocating the benefit and the progress of the Reciprocity, for you, O! Hawaii; in which and in my arguments for the public

good, I was opposed by my three colleagues. They strongly opposed the Reciprocity Treaty and the Million Dollar Loan. I trust that those who agreed with them have now found out their mistake; for we see with our eyes the benefit of reciprocity, but you have not yet tasted of the wealth that would come of the Million Loan. For this one reason, only, have I consented to your desire for me to come forward again as your servant, in order to secure that new benefit. The Reciprocity Treaty was despised then, and I then took up your strong reasons of dislike for it without deceit, and I was alone in that year in fidelity to the treaty; and so I make known to you concerning this matter. Let us contract a large debt of \$10,000,000: let us not be afraid of this. It is the right hand of the prosperity which will come to us through the Reciprocity treaty, whereby the Government and all of us will obtain wealth; and I will proceed to enlighten you.

"After the session of 1876 I returned to Kapaa to grow cane, with twenty or more companions. Now if the Million Loan had not been lost the native Hawaiians would have been assisted to independence and prosperity; for we could have borrowed money of the Government with which to erect a mill to grind our several hundred acres of cane; but we were hidden beneath the foreigners who owned the mill; and there were many delays; and the company with which we had contracted had no money. Through this the work was not extensive; and besides there were unforeseen losses; so we lost those years, but hoping that the second crop would in the end make up. Now if we look at the country, in every part where I have been, there are sugar and rice fields on every hand; the once barren plains are green with cane, the old taro patches that had been lying waste for want of hands to plant them are covered with rice crops; the pastures where roamed lean scraggy cattle are now occupied by new and large breeds, imported breeds of horses, large mules and fine merino sheep; and all these are signs of the wealth of the land;

but all these good things are on the side of the foreigners only; and not for the Hawaiians. How is it that the foreigner is enabled to carry on these extensive operations? It is in this way: by borrowing from Bishop & Co., Hackfeld & Co., Irwin & Co., Schaefer & Co., Banning & Co., Brewer & Co. All these great commercial houses of this city are all merely agents of the sugar planters from Hawaii to Kauai. Some mills are profitable and some mills are now staggering under debt.

"Don't mistakenly suppose that the large immigration of Chinese is the cause of money being scarce in the country. That is by no means the cause. This is the cause: When Bishop & Co. went into the culture of cane at Kapapala, Keaiwa and Papala, they threw away nearly a half a million of dollars. Nearly \$100,000 of that money went clear out of the country to pay for the mill only. And a portion of that half million was scattered in this country, which has been benefitted by the money thus spent for labor; but Bishop & Co. getting short of funds all the other houses have become short also, as Hackfeld & Co., Brewer & Co., and those before-mentioned. In drawing here and there it was apparent that large sums were invested by other houses in the plantations for which they had become agents. So they curtailed in labor expenses in order to carry on the business, and Bishop & Co. curtailed in order to meet losses in the Kau plantation. Through these curtailings on every side, the result has almost been a "stoppage of the wheels" of every sugar mill from Hawaii to Kauai, for the want of money. Owing to the scarcity of money the price of daily wages in Honolulu has begun to decrease, and the price of labor everywhere: the price of contract labor on plantations has fallen from \$20.00 per month to \$15.00 and as low as \$12.00 or \$10.00; labor in this city from \$2.00 to \$1.50; and, if the scarcity of money continues, it will fall to \$1.00 and even lower. The introduction of numbers of Portuguese, Chinese and South Sea Islanders resulted in bringing down the wages of that class only, and for the time was a slight relief for the planters;

but it did not relieve the tightness of the money market. In fact the government was the only one benefitted, inasmuch as its treasury is full whereby the public debts can be paid off. I foretold this to you as the result of Reciprocity, and now it comes to pass. Here is the question: How can these mercantile firms support the sugar plantation enterprises now going on? Here is the answer, Bishop & Co. have borrowed money from Government, whose Treasury is full at this time, containing about \$500,000—the exact sum will be made known when the Assembly meets. Now this money is what is relieving the stringency at present of Bishop & Co., Hackfeld & Co. and several other firms of this city have borrowed the government money, and thereby together with the little profit realized in sugar at present, they are enabled to do a little quiet business in these days.

“Now it appears that foreigners can borrow money of the Government, why not the natives as well? Is this equitable. Yourself must answer this question. In the session of 1876, I worked hard to secure the Million Loan Act. It was passed; but in the session of 1878, through the timidity of the Representatives, whom we chose, it was repealed. What was the result? Consider now, the fact, that Government money is being used without authority of law. It would have been better if we had kept the Million Loan Act, under which the public moneys might have been loaned out openly and freely. But see now, this is extraordinary! We don't see the smallest fraction of this portion of the large amount of money now being unlawfully loaned and we cannot see it. Therefore, I advocate before the public the passage of a law authorizing and regulating the matter of borrowing and loaning money by Government by means of the Million Loan Act, under which legislation at each session of the Legislature the people might know just how the money is managed. Is the money secured? And whose the fault but ours for the repeal of the law passed in 1874. The Reciprocity Treaty is the trunk of the

tree, which bears the fruit that has been scattered among us: the Million Loan is the root whence the blood of the clusters of ripe fruit. The fruit-bearing branch, with ripe clusters, which we are now enjoying—that is the Reciprocity Treaty; the future branches are yet to appear. When we shall try again at the source from which this branch was plucked we shall see the still larger increase of the wealth of the country, ten, or even a hundred times more than at the present time. Our existing statutes are all well enough now, with the exception of some amendments needed for progress; and the principal things of importance for us to think of are, the public health, the general prosperity and our national independence. Let us consider this proposition which I now submit; Where there is a plenty of money among the people, health will prevail, and we shall be enabled to keep our independence.”

The same difficulty and injustice on the part of the Government continues now. I then asked, if Government money is loaned to foreigners, what is the reason that native Hawaiians cannot have the same privilege? Thereupon is based my strong desire that our Government should borrow to enable it to do even justice to its own race.

In times past there was much complaint from the people that the personal and animal taxes were burdensome. But now that money circulates freely among the people, as a result of the Reciprocity Treaty, for which I labored so strenuously, these complaints are no longer heard from the people.

Among the strong opponents of the Treaty were S. M. Kamakau, Pilipo, Kalaukoa, Keau and others, who prophesied that the Government would become involved in loss and debt by reason of the Treaty; but where now are their voices? Subsidized, utterly. The shown receipts of the Government, owing to the Treaty, have been such as to meet all demands, being profits on money unused and laying in the Treasury. Let us bring up the Million Loan again the coming session, for it will be a strong support for the Treaty.

Let us also remember that among the large mercantile houses of Honolulu there is not one without a debt, from the banking house of Bishop & Co. to all wealthy houses in the city. So, that if the *debt* is the foundation and source of wealth for the business houses, why not for the Government also?

In every occupation of man in this life, we are invariably dependent and indebted one to another. The helpless infant is constantly going in debt to its parents, during minority. Families become in debt to other families with whom they live on friendly terms; the pupil is indebted to the teacher for education. Between laborers and employers there is a constant system of debtor and creditor. The poor are in debt to the rich, and the rich to the poor; the people owe government for taxes, and the government owes the people for the money they pay in; the people owe the king on the throne for taking care of their interests, and the king owes the people for the expression of their loyalty. One government will owe another government; one nation another; one king owes another king; the earth owes a debt to God, and God owes the earth. Early in the history of our Government, eight years after it commenced operations, the Government began to borrow money to carry on internal works, and it has continued to do so up to the present time; for the construction of wharves, warehouses, roads, government houses, school-houses, water lots, and other needed improvements. If the Government had not borrowed money, there would be no wharves, government warehouses, government offices, nor school houses, and government would have to abandon the idea of every public improvement that is projected.

In the days that are passed the public revenue was small, and so was the debt, but now that the revenue is large it will not be wrong to increase the debt to enable the Government and the people to expand in useful improvements. Such improvements as railroads, telegraph wires, telephones, gas-light or electricity perhaps, new wharf facilities,

good roads, the importation of laborers and recuperation of the population.

Castle and others said in the session of 1880, that this loan of ten millions was too large, for it was more than the Hawaiian Kingdom was worth. Wonderful! That is the conclusion of disorganizers. They are the people who conceal the bulk of their property. When J. E. Bush was made tax assessor, lo! and behold, it was mostly found. Moreover, the wealth of this city, concealed by them, was very large in years past.

But Castle said, that the basis of wealth of the Hawaiian Government was not large. Whose fault is that? They have reduced it, from their unwillingness to have the value of the country increase. They do not wish to see the money borrowed by government and invested in a way to secure profits from the lands now lying waste. The ten millions now projected, will increase the production of the country. It means more green fields throughout the Islands, and in the place of 40,000 tons of sugar sent from Hawaii to California, 1,000,000 tons and more, and in place of \$6,790,816.24 exports in 1881, the table for 1884 will show \$24,000,000. And in place of the revenue of 1881-82, of \$2,200,080.44, that of 1883-'84 will amount to \$8,000,000. If the Reciprocity Treaty shall go on for several years more, together with a Million Loan, it will appear plain enough that these figures are not exaggerated.

In the session of 1880, the Finance Committee reported that in their opinion the value of properties in the Kingdom amounted to \$35,000,000. I totally disagreed with the figures of the committee, inasmuch as there was not an accurate enumeration of values from Hawaii to Kauai, in thees respects.

In 1860, or thereabouts, the entire island of Niihau, containing 70,000 acres, was sold to foreign sheep farmers, the Sinclairs, for only \$10,000. In 1870, ten years after, the increase of those foreigners at Niihau was probably not less than \$20,000 per annum. If we take this sum of \$20,000 as repre-

senting the interest on capital, at 10 per cent. then the true capital would be \$200,000 in the grazing business only. But if the business was sugar it is clear that 10,000 acres and more are fit to put into sugar. So, then, the value of Niihau, alone, amounts to \$3,500,000, exclusive of 60,000 acres of sand and lava fit, however, for grazing and other purposes: value, altogether, \$3,700,000.

There are 350,000 acres on Kauai. Throw off 300,000 acres, and we have 50,000 acres suitable for cane; equivalent to a true valuation of \$17,500,000, for the island of Kauai.

Oahu has 350,000 acres, the same as Kauai. We will give it the same valuation, \$17,500,000. Maui has 400,000 acres; throw off 342,868, leaving 57,858, equal to \$1,999,500 in value.

Hawaii, 2,500,000 acres; throw off 2,142,857, leaving 357,142 acres fit for cane cultivation. This is worth \$175,000,000.

Molokai, 200,000 acres; throw off 171,479, leaving 28,571 acres fit for cane cultivation. That is equal to \$9,999,800 in value.

Kahoolawe has 30,000 acres; throw off 25,715, having 4,285 fit for cane; equal to \$1,999,700 in value.

This estimate of values is based on one-seventh of the whole number of acres, leaving six-seventh acres waste land, consisting of clinkers, mountain wastes and gulches, including also lands fit for grazing purposes.

Cane lands are estimated to produce $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, at 5 cents per pound. These estimates are by no means extravagant; but are below the true average. Let us figure up these valuations, and the table will appear as follows:

ISLAND.	AREA.	AVAILABLE		VALUE.
		ACRES.		
Hawaii,	2,500,000	357,142	\$175,000,000	
Maui,	400,000	57,142	19,999,500	
Oahu,	350,000	50,000	17,500,000	
Kauai,	350,000	50,000	17,500,000	
Molokai,	200,000	28,571	9,999,800	
Lanai,	100,000	14,285	4,999,700	
Niihau,	70,000	10,000	3,500,000	
Kahoolawe,	30,000	4,285	1,999,700	
	4,000,000	571,425	\$250,498,700	

Here we see the basis of the wealth of the country and of the entire King-

dom, calculated properly on the land only that is fit for cane culture. And how about the large area remaining? Cannot this be devoted to the cultivation of coffee, rice, cocoanuts, oranges, bananas and many other fruits, the raising of which will be profitable?

This sum shown above of \$250,498,700 shows the value of money, in using \$10,000,000. Ten millions is one tenth of one hundred millions. But in the table exhibiting the wealth of the country above given, the value reaches to \$200,000,000, and \$50,495,000 more which is one-twentieth. Thus the Government borrows \$10,000,000 by showing that its values amount to \$100,000,000 and the ten cents, the interest on \$100,000,000 brings \$10,000,000, therefore we go in debt for the amount of the interest on our capital of \$100,000,000. But, according to the above table, our actual capital amounts to \$250,498,790, so that we can reduce the interest from 10 cents to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

I have shown above that the grazing land were [are] worth \$200,000, by estimating on the income. Below is a table of the lands left for grazing purposes:

ISLAND.	ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE FOR PASTURAGE.
Hawaii,	2,142,857	\$7,143,190
Maui,	342,858	1,142,860
Oahu,	300,000	1,000,000
Kauai,	300,000	1,000,000
Molokai,	171,487	571,623
Lanai,	85,715	285,716
Niihau,	60,000	200,000
Kahoolawe,	25,715	85,716
	3,428,632	\$11,429,105

If we add the \$250,498,700, value of sugar lands only, to \$11,429,105, value of grazing lands we have the sum of \$261,927,805. We have not yet estimated the value of products which can be raised on the lands which have been put down as pasturage.

Coffee.....value of \$10,000,000
Cocoanuts..... 5,000,000
Oranges..... 2,500,000
Various productions..... 2,500,000
Rice..... 18,072,195

\$38,072,195

Adding up all these bases of wealth we have the following table:

Value of sugar lands.....	\$250,478,700
Grazing lands.....	11,529,105
Coffee, cocoanuts, oranges, rice, etc.....	38,072,195
	\$300,000,000

Now this being the correct statement of the wealth of our Kingdom, it follows that the interest on ten millions borrowed would fall to 3 per cent. But we have not enumerated all our property in these millions. It amounts to more, for we have not counted our coasting steamers. If the Treaty continues in force, and we pass the Ten Million Loan Bill, it is evident that our coasting steamers will number twenty or more.

And while reckoning up the sources of wealth of our own country, let us not forget to reckon in the shipping from abroad. Before the expiration of ten years, the Isthmus of Panama will be pierced by a canal, bringing ships from the Atlantic to Hawaii on the way to Asia, and from Asia to Hawaii going the other way. And again, there are now five different railroads being laid from the Eastern States to California. What does this indicate? That during the next ten years the commerce of the world is going to be more active than ever it has been in past times. And what will be your position, O Hawaii! Shall you stand idle? No! Go to the front! These are some indications that we shall have a great expansion in our inter-island trade, and foreign commerce and railroads opening up our resources, so that the wealth of the kingdom will reach \$1,000,000,000. These are not mere figures artfully arranged. We have not calculated on the increase of wealth resulting from the investments that will be made here from abroad, which will swell our figures into the billions.

But while the merchants, like Castle and others, estimate the entire value of the kingdom at only \$35,000,000, thus things are allowed to drag, in this country. Why do they object to a

loan of one million, and why kill the million dollar loan in the session of 1878.

If the value was thirty-five millions then, one-tenth of that amount, say \$3,500,000, would have been a fair sum to borrow, and not one million. But dreadfully alarmed were these timid statesmen. But when 1880 came, most of the merchants were in debt to Government. The money which the Constitution declares shall not be used without the consent of the Assembly, has nevertheless been granted by a crooked and unconstitutional process.

If there are smart statesmen who declare that the mercantile value of this kingdom is only thirty five millions of dollars, what will be the value of the kingdom in a warlike or strategetic point of view? Here is Hawaii in the centre of the Pacific Ocean.

"A standing rock,
A raw crab for Lono;
A bank in the deep sea. etc."

The great powers that encircle Hawaii—America, England, France, Russia, China, Japan, the South American states, such as Chili, Peru, and the others, will not consent that this Kingdom shall be taken by any one of those powers; for to the one who took it it would be an expense of millions and perhaps billions of dollars, if a war should break out. And Hawaii has some good harbors at which could assemble the fleets of a foreign power and blockade the commerce of the nation that had taken this Kingdom.

The merchants do not seem to have considered the great value of the Kingdom in this point of view. The value is, in fact, beyond computation, but yet these merchants say that this Kingdom is only worth thirty-five millions, and that, therefore, the Government could never repay a debt of ten millions, and it would result in disaster and loss of independence. This is nonsensical talk, and stamps its utterers as no statesmen, like all other short-sighted simpletons who cannot comprehend that our position in the event of war is an element of wealth which cannot be overlooked nor overestimated.

And our position of value in case of war constitutes a reason why we should be vigilant to maintain our independence. And in this manner can we maintain that independence:

1. The Reciprocity Treaty will not only be a means of enriching the country, but also will secure the public wealth.

2. The Million Dollar Loan, as a support to the Government and a benefit to the nation, whereby the people can borrow money.

3. By vigilant care of our independence, and being prepared to defend ourselves.

We readily grant large sums for the foreigners of property, when they ask the Legislature for money to bring in laborers.

Again, they ask for money subsidies for lines of foreign steamers, and behold we consent, amounting altogether to \$80,000 per annum, but when the people ask for a loan of a million of dollars for our benefit, behold, the government and rich foreigners say no. This is not equal handed, but injustice.

When, in the session of 1878, when I was not in the house, nor my confederate J. A. Nahaku, the Million Loan Bill was killed by those before-named, Henry Waterhouse, Keau, Moanauli, Jr. and Kalaukoa. They killed a measure of great value, the one measure that was introduced on behalf of the people, and which would have been for the good of the people and of the Government as well.

From the time of our first living under a constitutional government, from 1839-40 to 1876, forty-two years, there never has been a single measure brought forward on the side of the people like this, not one. From the Government side only has emanated all measures, and applied to the affairs of the people; but this Million Loan Bill of 1876 originated from the side of the people, when lo! It was struck down by enemies and killed; and we remain grieved and desolate.

In the session of 1880, my two colleagues, A. Kunuiakea and Keau, were bitterly opposed to the Reciprocity

Treaty and the Million Loan Bill. Pahia run for the Assembly that year. He was opposed to the Million Loan, and said, collect from the people five dollars each;—men, women, children and foreigners,—for two years, whereby would be obtained the million of dollar loan. Two years have passed since he made this announcement, but he has not, so far, got a single dollar. How is this?

Here is another: How many times does he purpose to collect five dollars from the people to get the money to loan. It will appear to every thinking man that every man has already paid five dollars into the Government Treasury. The Government is the bank of the people. Each one has a right there to the extent of five dollars. But how can be obtained a million by five dollars apiece for two years, while in 1880 there were not over six thousand taxable men under the law, in the whole Kingdom. Including all the taxes—real estate, personal property, poll, horse, mule, dogs, carriage, seamen, the sum total received for 1876 was \$213,930; 1878, \$291,745; 1880——.

How can the million be got in Pahia's way?

Not so is this statesman's idea. I propose that the people unlock the bank of money which they have year after year deposited in the Government Treasury. Since the year 1840, up to 1882, by adding together the money received from taxes from that date up to to-day, it will be found to amount to one million and more of dollars.

To that money the people have a right, from time to time, to ask the Government to loan them a portion, as I have before said. Foreign merchants have borrowed and it remains to do the same. Shall we, the people, be denied that right? Shall we consent that foreigners shall have that benefit and it be denied to us? What child that sees the ripe fruit hanging on the tree but will seize it? Let us seize it now and enjoy it. Others have eaten and been satisfied, and we remain. This tree is \$10,000,000, which we and nobody else have planted. Therefore, they who say

to the million loan, that it is a bad thing have no sight to say so—none! It is an excellent thing.

But the agents of Pahia's ticket are crying on the corners of the strepts that Keau and Pahia, and those with them, are in favor of the Million Loan. O! Pahia; is that the truth? Have you changed, you and your friend Moan-alua, Jr.; and his friend?

Do you agree to this? Perhaps, though it is only a bait of yours; but with-in the contempt and a snake.

Did you thus go hypocritically and deceitfully to the people in the election of 1880, and now agree with devilish intent and double tongue, and lick dirt, and say at this session, by your agents, that you consent to a debt of ten million? Not by any means!

As you broke your sworn promise given to me and my friend Lahilahi, so also will you break your promise about the ten million, when the Legislature meets.

For, as the book has it: "A man who often changes his mind is unstable in all points."

My ticket:—Ed. K. Lilikalani, W. M. Gibson, H. W. Lahilahi, J. A. Nahaku.

We have stood firm [from] the beginning, and have not altered our ticket from its first appearance to this time, and it only remains to go to battle.

From the outset, Pahia's ticket has been altered constantly. At first it was Pahia, Keau, Lilikalani, Lahilahi. It was this ticket we swore to on the bible. Shortly thereafter it was altered to Pahia, Kalama, Keau, Moanauli, Jr. Some time elapsed when it was again altered—Pahia, Joe Carter, Keau, Kalaukoa. On the day of election this will be the ticket: Joe Carter, Cecil Brown, Pahia, Keau. "The first shall be last and the last first."

How are we the people to place confidence in a ticket so perpetually altered? It resembles the pranks of a mad-man, and not the acts of a sane person,

"A banana to-day,
And peeled to-morrow;
The next day a cocoanut,
And a pudding the day after."

Wonderful! You, too, are mocking and twisting.

Therefore, O! ye regular and special constables; the regular and volunteer soldiers; the firemen; and the true foreigners! How is it; are you going to support these crooked ballots? Will you consent to sacrifice your rights and privileges to drift without any anchor to hold by? Think seriously of these names. They are not reliable to secure any benefit. Return, then, to the strong timber, that will stand the gale—to E. K. Lilikalani, W. M. Gibson, H. W. Lahilahi, J. A. Nahaku.

This is the ticket that wants no nonsense in the coming session; that will not waste the public money—which is our money—that desires a working and a short session, without a lot of useless legislation.

The department of the regular and volunteer soldiery and the police are one department. The police are to keep order in the city, and when they can't do it they are to be supported by the troops. That is the universal rule in such matters, and so is the law at present.

Therefore, hear ye, police! Do you think you will be supported by Pahia and Keau and those on their ticket? No! On the King's birthday you went to pay your respects, with the olive branches in your hands as your offering; and what did you then hear from the lips of the King. "We should approve of good uniforms being provided for the police. And it would be well to instruct you in military drill, seeing that the military and the police were the same kind of professions."

Then the king turned and spoke approvingly to you, William Tell, about the alertness of the men and their precision in marching, and the military style of his commands, and informed him that there was to be a change in the management of the force.

Are you men going to depend upon this changeable ticket of Pahia and others, to obtain your earnest desire? Not by any means. In the past sessions, Keau and those with him were the ones to reduce the pay of the police.

They belong to the party who are always demanding the reduction of the salaries of ministers and all other servants of Government.

If they wanted to cut down the police appropriation in a former session, they will do the same now. You can't depend on their word. They are fickle. Like a certain fish, they move forward and backward.

Ye Independent Guards, ye Cavalry, the Prince's Own and the King's Guard! This Keau and this Pahia are not the ones to face with you the wind and rain, and cold, and fatigue of a soldier's duty; standing guard at night at the Palace, and on great Government days. They are not of those that freely give their bodies and their lives for the King, good order, and the Government. They are fond of ease; they spend their nights in pleasure and feasting; they are powerful bread-eaters and are puffed up; and we are the ones who do the hard work.

In the session of 1880, this Keau and his party opposed the appropriation for military; taking sides with the foreign newspapers of 1880, abusing and ridiculing the regular and volunteer troops, the newspapers *Gazette* and *Advertiser*, then controlled by Dole and Hartwell. I and my friend Hoapili worked hard in this matter; when we had the small pox epidemic lately and disturbance arose, loud were the cries for "soldiers' soldiers!" and had it not been for the regular troops, the Prince's Own and the King's Company, that had been so abused the government work could not have been accomplished at that time. What was the policy of these papers? These men wish to see the Government fail; and the failure of the Government means the danger of the nation. And they had their will in Lunalilo's time. Because there were no troops, the riot was possible, which occurred at the King's election in 1874. The troops of the country save us from great riots. The government has lost several thousand dollars by this action of the *Gazette* and its friends.

Friends of the Independent Guards and Cavalry! it is evident that there are

many deficiencies of the service to be supplied; for the appropriation, which was too small, is exhausted. It is the intention of myself and those with me on the ticket, to look out for your interest. Don't sell or bargain your right to any other ticket; be wary of them, for they do not regard your interest.

O! Fire Department,—Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4; the Chinese Company; Hose Company; and Hooks and Ladders! Give us your confidence, that we will carry you through and increase your funds, and give you more engines, for the city is growing. We shall devote all our energies to your interest, for it is you who have to struggle patiently with the flames, while Keau and his confederates are asleep.

O! Ye fair ones of this town, enjoying with your sweethearts the fanning of the gentle trade wind, luxuriously reposing on the downy beds of love, tease and coax your husbands, by singing tenderly this song: [Now follows a verse of poetry describing a raging fire.] So do you again sing, good ladies: that song of love and excitement is yours; and where the song speaks of "tearing the dark trees," so do you tear and throw to the wind the ballots of Pahia's party.

Doubtless Kunuiakea and his party will be delighted to hear the news from California, that the Reciprocity Treaty is to be abrogated. If this treaty is defeated, it will probably be owing to Pilipo and his party, who have no regard for the source of prosperity of our laborers; such as the dock laborers, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths and iron workers, hotel servants, cooks, farmers, merchants—everybody. There will be distress from the fall of wages, from \$2.00 per day to \$1.00 and 75 cents. The prices of goods and all articles of consumption and use will go up and our prosperity will be ruined. It will be destroyed by the impoverishing policy of Kunuiakea and his party. The profits at the fish market will fall off. Some of the sugar plantations will be sold at auction. And in the midst of the general confusion there will be rejoicing in the

hearts of those who are not friends of this Kingdom.

But there stands one strong one, with his prevailing prayer, the land-winner, Kamehameha I, who said: "Struggle ye for my right. It shall not diminish; it shall not be overthrown."

So let us say of the Treaty—the source of national wealth, national growth, and national independence.

Therefore upon this platform:

1. Perpetuity of the Reciprocity treaty.

2. Importation of labor and population.

3. Guard the national independence.

Upon these principles we proudly and continually stand for final victory.

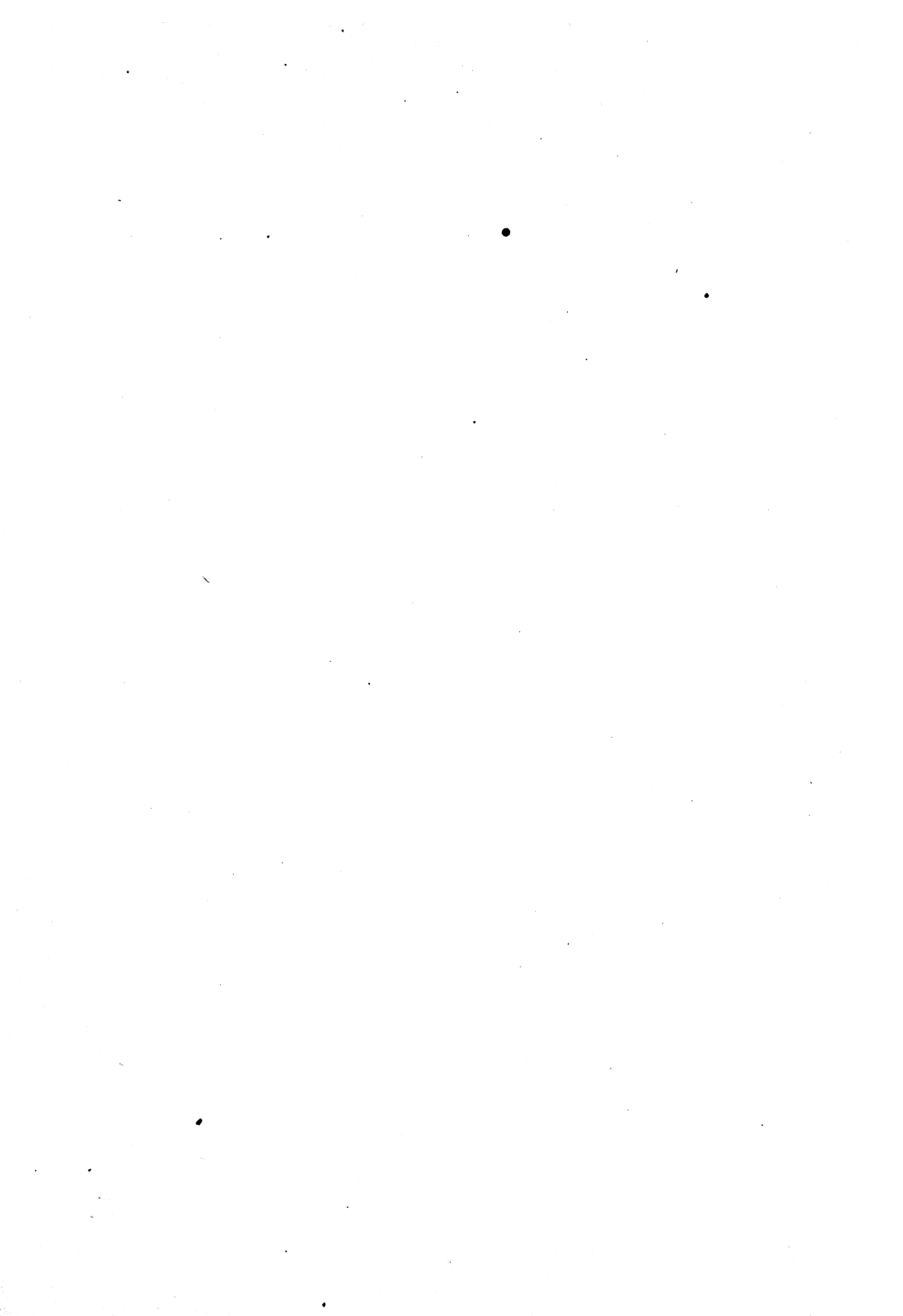
E. K. LILIKALANI.

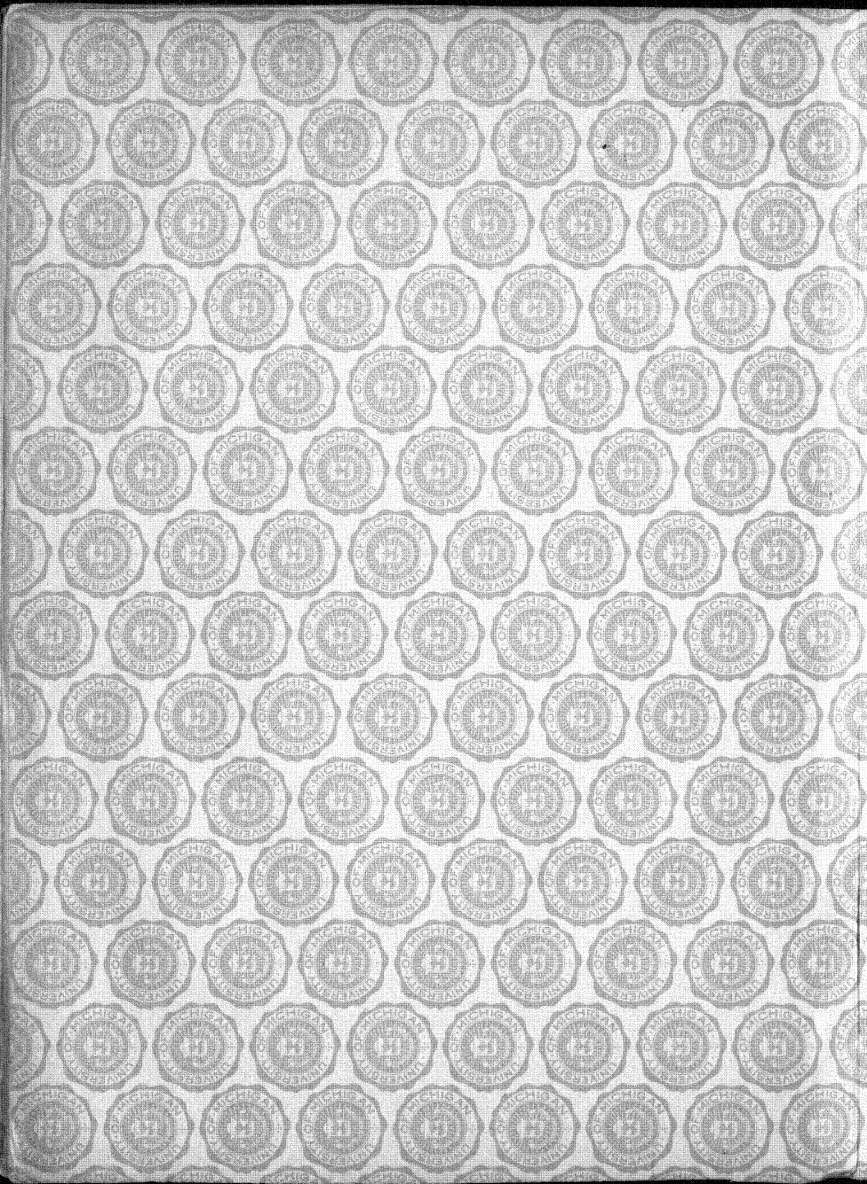
W. M. GIBSON.

H. W. LAHILAHI.

J. A. NAHAKU.

These rugged lines are dedicated to those who voted for me in 1876, 1880, and now in 1882.





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